

with a polished shining surface. Anterior extremity slightly narrower than posterior; dorsal margin somewhat convex; ventral margin nearly straight or slightly sinuated. Seen from the inside, the shell near each extremity is toothed, or marked with a series of small projections, like the teeth of a saw.

*Hab.* Pools at Nagpur (*Rev. S. Hislop*).

*Mus.* Brit.

[P.S. Since the above was written, I have had my attention called by Mr. Hislop, through my friend Mr. T. Rupert Jones, to a paper by Mr. H. I. Carter, in the 'Geological Papers on Western India, 1857,' in which the author mentions some of the recent *Entomostraca* found in the freshwater deposits of Bombay, and of which he gives an outline sketch in the Atlas accompanying the volume. These Mr. Carter considers as "the corresponding forms" of the fossil species mentioned by Mr. Malcolmson and described by Mr. Sowerby; but he does not attach any name to them.

In plate ix. of that Atlas, the species figured No. 19 is, without doubt, the same as what I consider to be the *Cypris cylindrica*, var. *major*, of this paper; and the species figured No. 18 is evidently identical with the *Cypris subglobosa* described and figured in this paper also. The third species, figured No. 20, differs from any of those collected by Mr. Hislop.—W. B.]

10. NOTES ON THE HABITS OF TWO MAMMALS OBSERVED IN THE SOMÁLI COUNTRY, EASTERN AFRICA. BY CAPTAIN J. H. SPEKE, 46TH B.N.I.

The curious Rat discovered by me during my expedition into the Somáli country, and named by Mr. Blyth *Pectinator spekii* (Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xxiv. p. 294), inhabits the large cellular blocks of lava on the sea-face side of the northern Somáli sea-coast range (lat. 9° N. and long. 47° E.). Several frequent one block, from which they emerge on all sides at the same time, sit up like Squirrels, and feed from their fore paws. From their general appearance and size, with grey coating, bushy tails, and jerking hurried action, one is much struck with their close resemblance to the Giléri, or common Squirrel of India.

They run in and out of these cells much in the way that the Marmot and other stony-mountain Rats quit and re-enter their abodes on the approach of any suspicious looking object, more especially if that be man.

Their habits are quite different from that of the *Hyrax* (*Hyrax habessinicus*), which is also found in great quantities about those hills. This animal climbs into and lies about in the branches of bushes or small trees, but usually inhabits the rocky ledges and chinks as described in the Journal As. Soc. Beng. xxiv. p. 296. I have seen it as far south as 5° south lat.